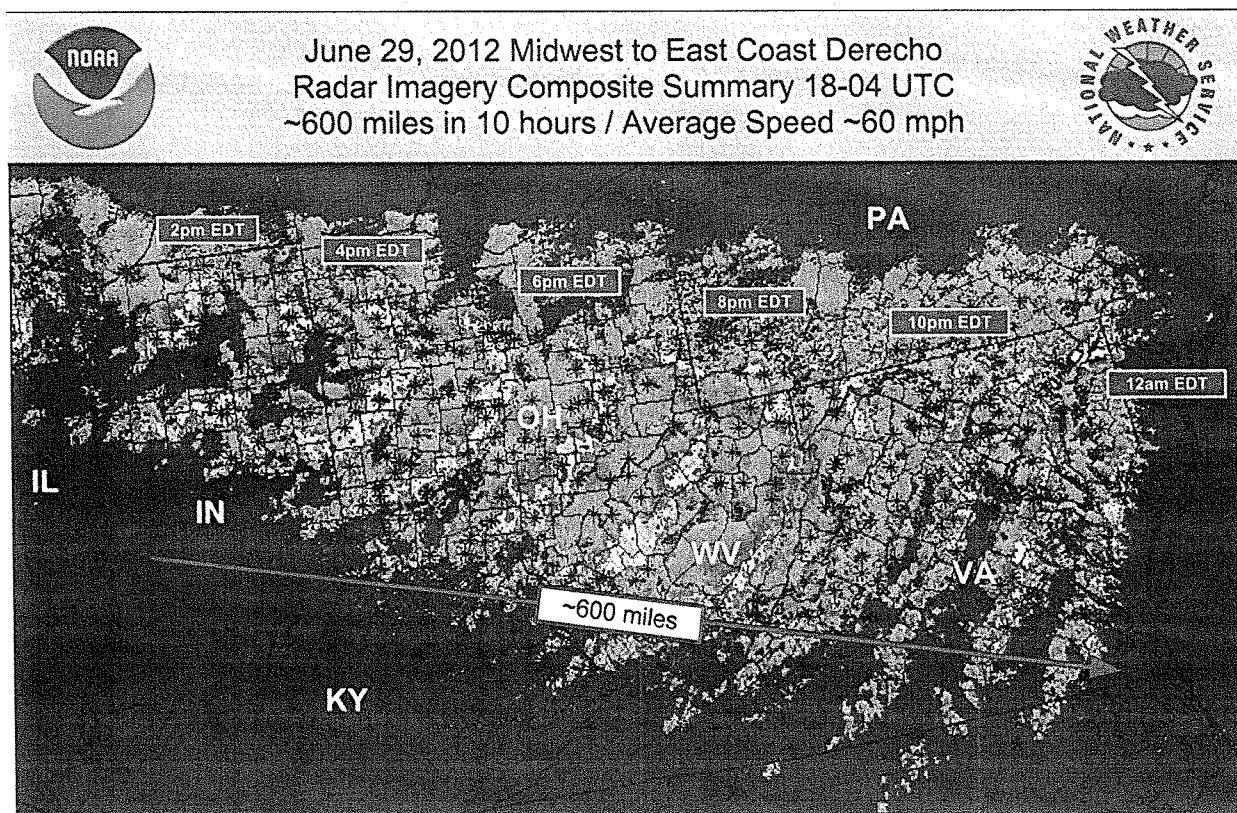


Generalized Timeline of the Storm



Over 800 preliminary thunderstorm wind reports indicated by *
Peak wind gusts 80-100mph. Millions w/o power.

*Summary Map by G. Carbin
NWS/Storm Prediction Center*

29 JUN 2012 – Thunderstorms and straight-line winds cause significant damage throughout the state

29 JUNE 2012 – Governor Tomblin declares State of Emergency

30 JUN 2012 – Presidential Emergency Declaration

30 JUN 2012 – WV National Guard activated for State Active Duty

13 JUL 2012 – WV National Guard de-activated

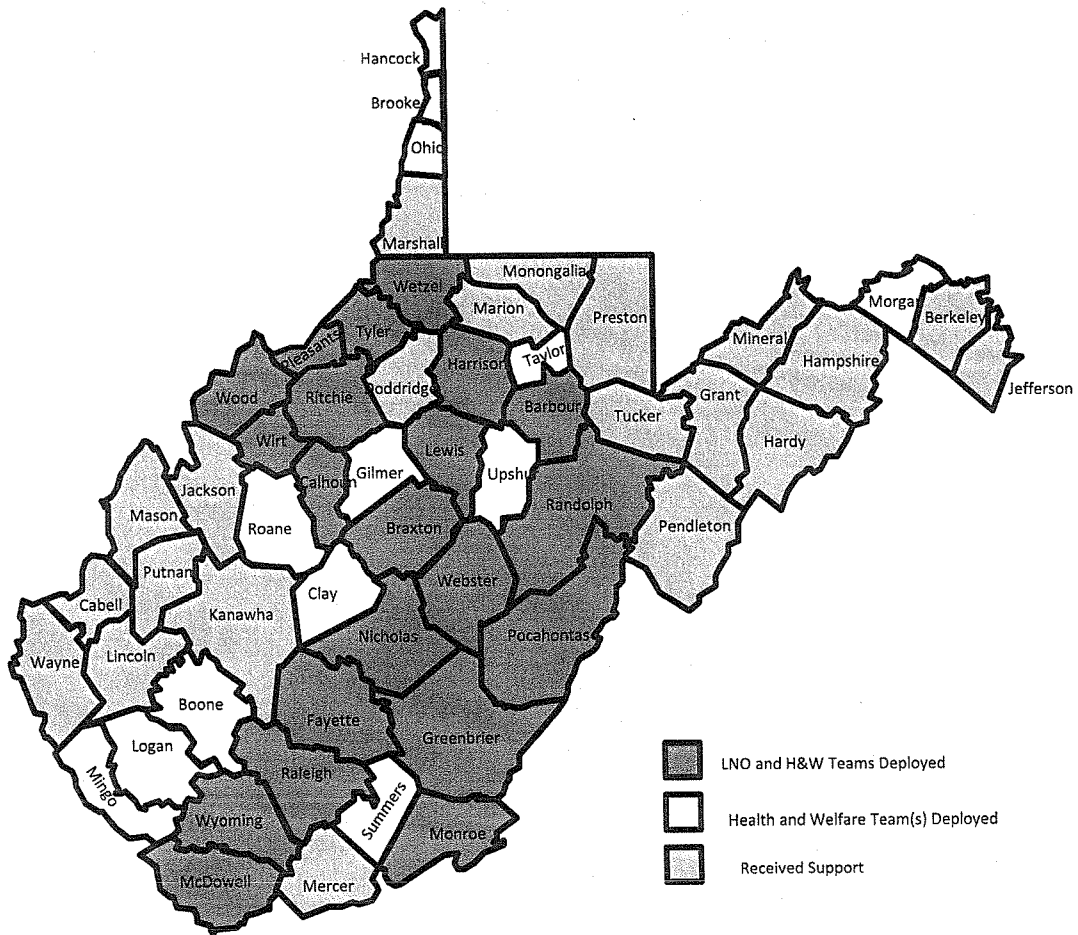
The Mission of the WVNG

Elements of the West Virginia National Guard deployed throughout West Virginia to address the affects of the storm. All costs for personnel time were identified as State Active Duty time. At the height of the response, 630 troops were deployed.

Missions Included:

- (2,500,000) Bottles of Water Transported
- (437,500) Bags of Ice Transported
- (125,700) FEMA Meals Distributed

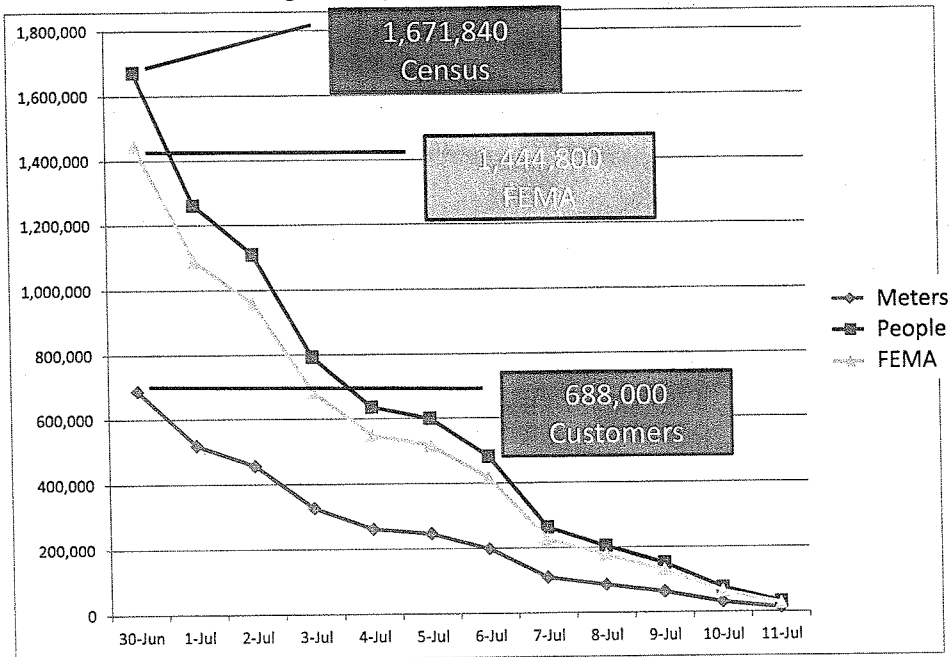
- (375) FEMA Oxygen Tanks Distributed
- (108) Generator Missions received
- (13) Recovery Missions Completed
- (24) Active Generator Sustainment Missions
- (213,425) Total miles driven



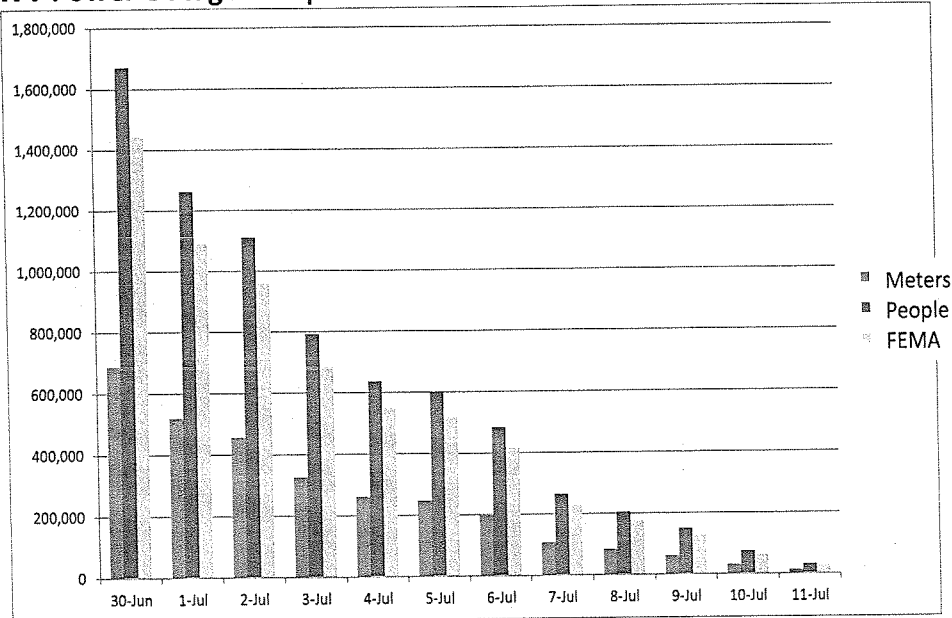
Executive Summary

Scope of the Disaster

WV Peak Power Outage Comparisons



WV Power Outage Comparisons



Infrastructure and Commodity Totals	
Power Outages Statewide:	688,000
LNO Teams Deployed:	21
H&W Teams Deployed:	83

National Guard Totals	
Foods (meals)	512,888
Bottles of Water Transported	2.5 Mil
Bags of Ice Transported	437,500
FEMA Meals Distributed	125,700
FEMA Oxygen Tanks Distributed	375
Generator Missions Received	108
Total Miles Driven	213,425
4 Military Kitchens(meals)	4,900

Areas for Improvement

1. EDUCATION

- WVNG LNOS
 - More training for County EOC Directors and related functions on roles, responsibilities, and capabilities of LNO teams
 - LNOs to be empowered and trained to recognize needs of Emergency Management Directors, and offer force-multiplying options
- Conference Calls should either be more strictly regulated or speaking access controlled by a moderator

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue WVNG attendance at annual FEMA Emergency Response Training sponsored by the WVDHSEM
- Provide training on various NG teams' processes and capabilities
- Provide full resource descriptions for various WVNG resources' missions and strength, to include comparisons/contrasts; ex: Health and Wellness Team verses NIMS Pathfinder-type teams
- SAD training incorporated into Inactive Duty for Training for all units. Training and certifications on all equipment to be used for state emergencies
- Distribute a report policy form
- Ensure WVNG equipment licensures mirror civilian licensures; ex: forklift certifications to facilitate movement of bulk supplies at airhead and satellite armories.
- Ensure LNO teams are established for counties requesting NG resources/support.

2. COMMUNICATIONS

- Public Alert System. The ability to maintain communications (emergency notification, including social media, to the public for Emergency Alerting System messages and other Integrated Public Alerting and Warning System) is paramount in ensuring the public is advised of appropriate actions to take during an emergency or disaster. The ability to furnish emergency power to local radio stations is also critical to the physical and mental wellbeing of the populace during times of disasters. During this disaster, numerous radio stations were off air for an extended period of time, causing confusion in the populace.
- Issues contacting key people
- Process to gather information from Field when power is down

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The WV Broadcasters Association should require all EAS designated stations maintain emergency power. Many complaints were received from the public concerning the lack of information.
- Email/Text Field first responders on a regular basis to update progressive response conditions/support requests
- WVNG to maintain LNO teams with communication equipment in counties with NG forces
- Communication processes to be aligned with standards established at the local level
- Alternate communications capabilities to be developed between state and local offices

3. E-TEAM

- Numerous times information unavailable/inaccessible. Obvious power outage influence, possible operator error influence.
- EOC Webinar attendance often interrupted by public service requirements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Alternate information flow process established to ensure EOC Managers timely data input/extraction.
- Streamline/simplify E-Team processes to ensure EOC Managers timely data input/extraction.
- Periodic practical E-Team training for all personnel who utilize the program during disasters.

4. PROCESSING/TRACKING OF RESOURCES

- Distribution was initially delayed due to vehicle dispatching delays. This was remedied by co-locating NG/State Agency personnel at the staging location to ensure cohesive coordination.
- Equipment accountability was lacking in some locations.
- Redundant/unfilled equipment and resources requests

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop North and South of I-64 distribution points for LNO equipment and personnel distribution

- Maintain primary vehicle dispatch center comprised of NG/State Agency personnel to facilitate coordination, in addition to dispatch centers at each Major Command
- Incorporate CPDF and BFT for tracking and communications of LNOs and Health and Wellness Teams
- Install GPS trackers for vehicles without Blue Force Tracker capability
- Ensure daily generator status report to counties

Best Practices

On 30 June 2012, a request was made to the Adjutant General to utilize the 130th Airlift Wing as a FEMA National Incident Staging Base designation #3354 for West Virginia, which resulted in the 130th AW serving as a FEMA National Staging base from 1 July 2012 through 27 July 2012. A portion of the Aircraft parking apron and building 107 (old hgr1) were utilized for the staging operations. 50 personnel from the 130th AW provided C3, safety, security, and logistics support to this operation. The 130th AW responded in a timely and professional manner, ensuring the required support and logistics for FEMA, without negative impact to flying mission and its own storm damage recovery.

1. FEMA Incident Staging Base

	Water	Water in Gallons	Meals	Oxy D	Oxy E	Generators	Infant/Toddler Kits	Medical Equipment	Medical Supplies
Ordered	183 Trailers		31 Trailers	20 bottles	428 bottles	97	20 Trailers	2 trailers	2 trailers
Arrived	185 Trailers	786,870	701,826	20 bottles	428 bottles	97	20 Trailers	2 trailers	2 trailers
Issued	181 Trailers	771,346	595,842			45	15 I/T kits (ea pallet)	0	0

FEMA Incident Staging Base #3354 numbers:

Approximately 240 Trailers

Approximately 50 FEMA SUPPORT VEHICLES

2. Daily Conference Calls

The process of daily briefings was valuable to both the emergency management at the county level, and managers at the State level. These briefings provided clarification of the State-wide disaster picture, as well as resources and mitigation efforts, allowed valuable networking among agencies, and were instrumental in facilitating recovery effort coordination.

3. LNO Teams

Ensure LNO teams are assigned to every county anticipating receiving NG support. Each LNO team has been trained to provide appropriate assistance to county EOC directors during disasters.